

AC 4624
BURGH OF GREENOCK.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1929,

BY

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, *M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GREENOCK.

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1930.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LIST OF STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

Alexander Johnstone, *M.C.*, *M.A.*, *M.D.*, *D.P.H.*

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Dorothea I. Baird, *M.B.*, *Ch.B.*, *D.P.H.*

Health Visitors.

Joan M. Pollok.

Mary Duncan.

Mrs Jessie Macfarlane.

Jean Wood.

Mrs Jessie Gillespie.

In addition, all the Nurses of the Greenock and District Nursing Association act as part-time Health Visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare or Tuberculosis Schemes.

Public Health Staff.

John McCrone, Epidemic Inspector.

Minnie Sinclair.

Elsie C. Greenham.

Ellen S. Clark,
Resigned 24th August.

Margaret C. MacElwee.

Helen C. Bog.

Ella S. Sloan.
Took up duty 10th September.

Maternity Hospital.

Dorothy F. Wells, Matron.

Jean S. Thom,
Resigned 30th November.

Elizabeth Moles.

Alice Logan.

Took up duty 2nd November.

Venereal Diseases Special Treatment Centre.

John Carson, Orderly.

Disinfecting Station.

Patrick O'Kane, Station Disinfecting Officer.

Daniel McLean, District Disinfecting Officer.

Reception House.

Barbara Byle, Matron.

Part-Time Officers.

James Laurie, *M.B.*, *C.M.* } Surgeon-Accoucheurs.
John Miller, *M.B.*, *Ch.B.* }

Randolph Douglas, *L.D.S.*, *D.D.S.*, *L.R.C.P.*, Dental Surgeon.

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To the Department of Health for Scotland,
and the Local Authority of the Burgh of Greenock

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Burgh for the year 1929.

The birth-rate again shows a fall, and except for the year 1927, is the lowest known to have occurred in the Burgh.

The number of deaths from cancer has increased again during the year, and is higher than in any previous year.

The death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia and bronchitis are unusually high, due doubtless to the prevalence of influenza and the continued presence of heavy fog during January.

The non-pulmonary death-rate, however, is the lowest yet recorded.

Apart from the continued presence of whooping cough and chickenpox the community was remarkably free from infectious disease.

I wish to thank the staff of the department for their loyal assistance, and other officials of the corporation for their untiring co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1929.

Population as estimated at the middle of 1929,	81,844
Acreage of burgh,	3,170
Density of population per acre,	25.81
Birth-rate,	22.2
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 births,	6.8
Marriage-rate (uncorrected),	5.8
Death-rate—all causes,	15.6
Death-rate—all tuberculosis,	1.30
Death-rate—tuberculosis of respiratory system,	1.04
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases,	0.86
Infantile mortality rate,	111.

All rates given are corrected for transfers.

PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS

-
- A--EAST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. I, II., and III.
- B--EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. IV. and V.
- C--WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VI. and VII.
- D--WEST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal ward No. VIII.

Medical Officer's Report

for the Year 1929.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the burgh to the middle of 1929 was 81,844, and this figure has been used as the basis for all statistical calculations.

This estimate would indicate an increase of 2,640 in the population since last year, which does not seem to be very likely. An estimate of population, however, calculated on the basis of the number of occupied houses, carried out in this department, produces a figure of approximately 82,127.

The natural increase of population (i.e. excess of births over deaths) was 544. This number has been steadily decreasing, and is the lowest recorded since 1914, the average for the previous ten years being 901.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered during 1929 was 1,803. This number on correction becomes 1,819 (947 males and 872 females), and the equivalent rate is 22.2. Except for the year 1927, this is the lowest birth-rate recorded in the burgh since 1881. The figure last year was 24.1, and the average for the last five years is 23.76. Tables I. and IV. give further information in this connection.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 202, which is somewhat less than last year, when there were 228, and lower than the average of the last ten years, namely 222. The corresponding infantile mortality rate is 111, which is a reduction on last year's figure of 120, but greater than the average of the last five years, namely 103.

This comparatively large figure occurring in a year in which measles was not epidemic, is somewhat unusual, and is chiefly accounted for by an increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia, whooping cough, and diarrhoea and enteritis, which were more numerous than they have been since the year 1924.

Atrophy, debility and marasmus were responsible for 21.28 per cent. of the total infantile deaths, premature birth 17.84 per cent., pneumonia 15.84 per cent., diarrhoea and enteritis 11.38 per cent., whooping cough 8.91 per cent., convulsions 3.46 per cent., and bronchitis 2.97 per cent.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.—The number of deaths registered in the burgh was 1,290, and the gross death-rate is 15.8. When corrected for transfers the figures become 1,275 (718 males and 557 females) and 15.6 respectively. This rate is lower than that for last year, which was 15.74, but is still above the average for the last five years, namely 14.45. The average age at death was 43.44 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following were the chief causes of death during 1929:—Pneumonia (all forms) 140, heart disease 121, malignant tumours 120, tuberculosis (all forms) 106, apoplexy 99, and bronchitis 94. Tables II. and III. give further information regarding these deaths, which may be conveniently grouped as follows:—

Principal Epidemic Diseases.—These diseases were responsible for 70 deaths during the year and this produces a death-rate of .85, which is considerably below 1.98 last year's figure, and the average for the last five years, namely 1.10.

In this group the chief causes of death were from whooping cough 38 (18 in children under one year of age), and diarrhoea and enteritis 24 (23 in children under one). Diphtheria produced 6 deaths, and measles 2.

Other Epidemic Diseases.—This group was the cause of 63 deaths, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 0.76. Influenza was responsible for 57 deaths. It was the sole cause in 9, was complicated by pneumonia in 22, by bronchitis in 19, and by other causes in 7. The coincidence of this condition with the presence of continued fog in January was doubtless responsible for the comparatively large mortality, the highest indeed since 1922. Cerebro-spinal meningitis and erysipelas were each responsible for three deaths.

Tuberculous Diseases.—During the year the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 85, and the corresponding death-rate is 1.04. This rate is considerably higher than last year's figure of 0.80, and the last five yearly average 0.90. The foggy weather and the prevalence of influenza in the month of January doubtless were factors in this increase.

Tuberculosis of the meninges, abdomen and other organs caused, respectively 9, 3 and 9 deaths, and the non-pulmonary rate is 0.26 as against 0.34 in 1928, and 0.41 the previous quinquennial average. In view of the increase of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs, it is gratifying to note that the non-pulmonary rate is the lowest on record in the burgh statistics.

The total tuberculosis rate, therefore, is 1.30 which is considerably higher than last year's figure of 1.14, but is below the average for the last five years, namely 1.31. Further information will be found on Table IV.

Pneumonia.—The deaths from this cause numbered 140, and the death-rate is 1.71. Those of broncho-pneumonic type amounted to 56, of which 42 occurred in children under the age of five. Of the unspecified forms 19 occurred in children under five, but the majority were in persons over the age of 45. Last year's rate was 1.69, and the average for the past five years 1.51.

Bronchitis.—This condition accounted for 94 deaths, and of these only 9 were in children under the age of five, while 70 were in persons over the age of 45. The death-rate is 1.14 as against 0.78 last year, and the previous quinquennial average 0.87.

Other Respiratory Diseases.—These conditions caused 16 deaths as follows:—Congestion of lungs 6, asthma 4, pleurisy 3, diseases of nose 2, laryngismus stridulus 1.

Total Respiratory Diseases.—The number of deaths from respiratory conditions, apart from tuberculosis, was, therefore, 250, which figure gives an equivalent death-rate of 3.05. This number of deaths has only been exceeded once since 1919, namely in the year 1922, when there were 313 deaths, and a rate of 3.84. The average number for the past ten years is 229.

Nearly one third of these deaths in 1929 occurred in January when fog was continuously prevalent for a considerable period.

Cancer.—The mortality due to malignant tumours was 120 deaths (58 males and 62 females), and the death-rate is 1.46. The organs of the body principally affected were as follows:—Stomach and liver 41, bowel 26, breast 13, female genital organs 11.

The number of deaths from cancer last year was 111, and the rate 1.41. This year's figure is the highest on record, the average number for the last eight years being 96 (43 males and 53 females). This steadily increasing mortality from malignant disease has already been commented upon in previous reports.

Heart Disease.—The number of deaths from heart disease was 121, and the large majority occurred in persons over 45 years of age. The corresponding death-rate is 1.47 compared with 1.51 in 1928, and 1.35 the last five yearly average.

These deaths may be sub-divided as follows:—Valvular disease of the heart 28, angina pectoris 13, acute endocarditis 6, fatty degeneration of heart 3, acute myocarditis, 2 other diseases unspecified 69.

Apoplexy.—Apoplexy accounted for 99 deaths, mostly in persons over 55. These are classified by the Registrar General as—Cerebral hæmorrhage 81; cerebral embolism and thrombosis, 10; hemiplegia 5; apoplexy, 3. The death-rate is 1.20 as against 1.36 in 1928, and the mean of the last quinquennium 1.17.

Maternal Deaths.—From 1st October the Department of Health for Scotland required all maternal deaths to be investigated, and a schedule of information returned to the Department for statistical purposes. For some considerable time, however, all such deaths in the burgh have been investigated as they occurred, and information is available for the whole year.

Eleven in all were enquired into, and the actual condition responsible for the fatalities were found to be as follows:—

(I.) Conditions connected with pregnancy and parturition.

Puerperal Septicaemia, - - - - -	5
Contracted pelvis requiring caesarean section, -	2
Yellow atrophy of liver, - - - - -	1
Eclampsia, - - - - -	1

(II.) Conditions associated with, but not related to pregnancy or parturition.

Heart disease, - - - - -	1
Bronchitis, heart failure, - - - - -	1

Both of these were sudden deaths in pregnancy.

Of these eleven deaths, eight at the most might be said to have been preventable, but it is not probable that all could have been prevented no matter what action had been taken. In none of the cases had there been adequate ante-natal supervision. Two had been seen by doctors, three attended the ante-natal clinic on one occasion only, and two had been seen by midwives before confinement.

The number last year amounted to 13 and the average for the last five years is 10.

Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations.—These amounted to 87 and may be sub-divided as follows:—Congenital debility and marasmus, 43; premature birth, 36; hydrocephalus, 1; other malformations, 3; other diseases unspecified, 4. Last year the

number was 91, and the average for the last five years is 88. Further information regarding the diseases of children under one year of age will be found in the maternity and child welfare section.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.—The following Table gives a comparison of the various rates in the different public health districts and the average age at death in each as estimated in this department:—

District.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	East.	East Central.	West Central.	West.
Population,	25,564	17,047	25,837	13,396
Density per acre.	22.82	125.31	41.73	10.34
Birth-rate,	28.28	18.53	23.06	9.40
Infantile mortality-rate, ...	112.03	132.91	117.44	71.42
General death-rate,	16.74	13.43	15.55	16.12
Tuberculosis death rate, ...	1.40	1.64	1.35	0.52
Average age at death,	39.47	40.35	40.24	60.51

The above birth-rates are calculated on the number of live births notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of cases of infectious disease ascertained during 1929 was 1,894, which is considerably below last year's figure of 3,888 and the mean of the previous quinquennium, 3,101.

The incidence rate of infectious disease on the community, therefore, was 23.14 per 1,000, and as there were 197 deaths, the death-rate is 2.40.

Further information with regard to infectious disease will be found in Tables V. to X.

MEASLES.—Only 43 cases of the disease were notified during the year as against 2,335 last year, and the previous five yearly average of 1,388. There were two deaths. One case also had whooping cough, and one was admitted to hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Five hundred and twelve cases were notified, with the highest number in May. Last year's figure was 676 and the quinquennial mean 603. One case had also measles, one diphtheria and four chickenpox. The disease was responsible for 38 deaths, of whom 37 were in children under five years of age.

The incidence rate over the age period 0-5 years was 29.84, the death-rate 3.90, and the fatality rate 13.07.

SCARLET FEVER.—One hundred and sixty-six cases were notified and were distributed more or less evenly throughout the year, with the highest figure in October. Last year's number was 67, and the average for the previous five years 195. There were no deaths. One of the cases had also diphtheria, and three had chickenpox, while two were later diagnosed as german measles.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 198 cases of diphtheria discovered during the year, but the disease was at no time epidemic. The number last year was 231, and the last five yearly mean 216. The incidence rate is 2.44, and as the deaths numbered 6 the case mortality rate is 3.03. One case had also scarlet fever.

Contacts.—Swabbing of the throats of contacts was carried out in 236 instances, and 14 persons who gave a positive result were removed to hospital; 8 of these later developed symptoms of illness.

Immunization.—The immunization of susceptible persons against diphtheria has now passed the experimental stage, and is established as a sound preventive measure. The usual practice is to test the persons by minute injections into the skin to find whether they are susceptible or not, and if they are not susceptible, immunization is not necessary, but if the test reveals susceptibility, then immunization by means of three hypodermic injections at weekly intervals produces in the majority of cases but only after a period of two or three months, an immunity to diphtheria which lasts a considerable time—possibly a whole lifetime.

As a rule, however, children under five are susceptible to diphtheria, and it is, therefore, not considered necessary as a routine measure to test them, immunization being carried out without any preliminary. As the testing for susceptibility takes up a great deal of time, it is not considered practicable in this department to carry out the procedure, but it is hoped in the near future to offer facilities to parents who wish their children to be directly immunized.

PNEUMONIA.—One hundred and ninety-two cases were discovered, 64 being of the acute primary type, 35 influenzal and 95 presumably secondary to some other condition. The greatest incidence occurred in the months of January, February and December. Last year's number was 147, and the average for the last five years 127. Nine cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

The number of deaths from this cause was 140, but, as previously mentioned, notification was obviously far from complete, 115 of the total being discovered in the death returns.

It is hoped that facilities for the treatment of a greater number of cases of pneumonia will soon be available in Gateside Hospital, as the question of the necessity for increased accommodation in the administrative block has already been considered by the Hospital Board.

ENTERIC FEVER.—One case of enteric fever was notified during the year, as against five last year, and the previous quinquennial average of eight. The case was of the paratyphoid B. group, and recovered.

CHICKENPOX.—Six hundred and seventy-eight cases were notified during the year, mostly in February, March and December. There were no deaths. The number last year was 351, and the last five yearly average 475. Ten were in adults, and some of these were of such severity as to arouse the suspicion of smallpox, and on two occasions an inspector from the Department of Health for Scotland was asked to come and verify the diagnosis.

All unvaccinated cases were visited, and the diagnosis verified.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—All cases notified as puerperal fever were investigated, and the following is a summary of the information derived from the enquiries made:—

Number of cases notified, - - - -	10
Number which occurred in Togo House	
Maternity Hospital, - - - -	4
Number of deaths, - - - -	3
Number removed to Gateside Hospital, -	8

Nature of attendance.—

Midwife, - - - -	4
Midwife, Doctor and Maternity Hospital, -	2
Doctor, - - - -	1
Doctor and Maternity Hospital, - - - -	1
Maternity Hospital, - - - -	1
Born before arrival (midwife), - - - -	1

Number of confinement.—

First, - - - -	5
Third, - - - -	2
Sixth, - - - -	1
Seventh, - - - -	2

Circumstances of occurrence.—

(I)	Difficult labour,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
(a)	Forceps,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Persistent occipito-posterior presentation, with rupture of perinaeum—died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Rupture of perinaeum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b)	Version,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Transverse presentation—difficulty with aftercoming head.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(II)	Conditions directly connected with parturition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Patient aged 16—birth before arrival—severe post-partum haemorrhage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Ante-partum haemorrhage due to placenta praevia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(III)	Conditions arising during pregnancy and continuing after parturition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Thrombosis of leg veins,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Jaundice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(IV)	Other conditions associated, but not connected with pregnancy or labour,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Appendicitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(V)	Nothing unusual discovered on investigation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	These were probably both cases of sepsis, and both died.	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Investigation seemed to show that only five of the above cases were actually due to puerperal sepsis.

There was in addition one maternal death in which death was certified as having occurred from septicaemia following childbirth. In this case the confinement occurred in March, and the death in August. This patient had several periods of hospital treatment in the interval, and appeared to have suffered from a condition of pelvic cellulitis.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—All cases of puerperal pyrexia were investigated as far as possible after notification, and the following is a summary of the information derived from the enquiries made:—

Number of cases notified, - - - -	12
Number which occurred in Togo House	
Maternity Hospital, - - - -	3
Number of deaths, - - - -	1
Number removed to Gateside Hospital, -	3

Nature of attendance.—

Midwife, - - - -	7
Maternity Hospital, - - - -	2
Doctor, - - - -	2
Doctor and Maternity Hospital, - - -	1

Number of confinement.—

First, - - - -	4
Second, - - - -	2
Fourth, - - - -	1
Sixth, - - - -	1
Eleventh, - - - -	1

Circumstances of occurrence.—

(I) Difficult labour, - - - -	3
(a) Forceps, - - - -	2
Adherent placenta with rupture of perinaeum, -	1
Persistent occipito-posterior presentation with rupture of perinaeum, - -	1
(b) Caesarean Section, - - -	1
Discharge from abdominal wound.	
(II) Conditions directly connected with parturition,	5
Delayed expulsion of placenta and retained membranes, - -	1
Abscess of vulva, - - -	1
Abscess of breast, - - -	1
Perinaeal abscess on tenth day, -	1
Septic fallopian tube (probably pre-existent)—died, - - -	1
(III) Other conditions associated, but not connected with pregnancy or parturition, - - -	1
Chest condition.	
(IV) Nothing unusual discovered on investigation, -	3

The case which died was one in which there seemed to have been a pre-existing septic focus in the right fallopian tube, and it would appear that this either ruptured into the uterus, or was otherwise activated by the occurrence of parturition, setting up a condition of acute puerperal septicaemia, from which the patient died.

The number of cases which the investigation revealed as probably due to actual sepsis appeared to be six.

SMALLPOX.—There were no cases of this disease during the year.

Vaccination.—The number of births registered in burgh (transfers out deducted) during 1928 was 1,867. By the end of the year under review 611 of these children had been successfully vaccinated, were found to be insusceptible, 150 had died before vaccination could be carried out, in 18 a medical certificate of postponement had been issued, 24 had left the district or were otherwise unaccounted for, while declarations of conscientious objection had been made in respect of 1,058. Sixty-three per cent., therefore, of the children available for vaccination were not vaccinated. This is truly a pitiable state of affairs.

Two hundred and eighty-six vaccinations were carried out on 214 children under the maternity and child welfare scheme at the Corporation clinics. One hundred and sixty-three were successful on the first occasion, 60 on the second occasion, 20 on the third occasion and 5 on the fourth occasion, while 24 were considered insusceptible after three unsuccessful attempts had been made.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases on the register at the end of the year 1928 was 512. During the year 134 new cases were notified, 25 left the district, 93 died, 33 were struck off as non-tuberculous, and 16 as not requiring further supervision, leaving 479 (279 males and 200 females) on the register at the end of the year.

Particulars of age periods, etc., are as follows:—

		Under 5 years	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 up.	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli found,	Males,	—	—	—	11	19	11	16	—	57
	Females	—	—	—	12	11	12	5	—	40
Tubercle Bacilli not found,	Males,	1	9	36	59	41	35	41	—	222
	Females,	1	18	28	37	31	23	22	—	160
Total,		2	27	64	119	102	81	84	—	479

In addition 31 patients were under regular observation as suspects, and 17 as contacts of known cases.

NOTIFICATION.—One hundred and thirty-four cases (80 males and 54 females) were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis as against 130 last year, and 139 the last five yearly average.

The age periods are as follows:—

		Under 5 years	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 up.	Total.
Males.	-	2	2	4	23	14	18	14	3	80
Females,	-	7	3	16	15	8	5	—	—	54

Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum of 40 of these patients, 37 died before the end of the year, and the average period of survival in those was 63 days. In addition four left the district, in five the diagnosis was not verified, and nineteen were still under observation as doubtful at the end of year.

The following Table shows the home conditions of the cases and the percentage of the total cases in houses of different sizes compared with the estimated percentage of such houses in the whole burgh:—

	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total.	Percentage of Total House in the Burgh.
1 Apartment,	14	11	10
2 Apartments,	61	15	15
3 Apartments,	32	21	27
4 Apartments,	13	9	8
5 Apartments and over,	5	4	10
Institutions, Lodginghouses, etc.	9	7	—

DISPENSARY.—No alteration was made in the procedure during the year.

The number of persons attending the dispensary was 354, the total number of primary visits 166, and the number of re-visits 970.

One hundred and fifty-seven X-ray examinations of the chest were carried out at Greenock Royal Infirmary, and the arrangements for this work remained satisfactory.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—No change was made in the arrangements for domiciliary treatment, and milk, eggs and butter continued to be the articles granted. Sixty-two persons received extra nourishment in this form during the year. Fuller details regarding this service are given later.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—Further progress was made during 1929 by the Renfrewshire Joint Sanatorium Board with regard to the proposed sanatorium at Lochwinnoch, but building operations had not been begun by the end of the year.

The following Table gives the number of patients treated in the various institutions and their condition on discharge:—

	Norau-side Sanatorium.	Bridge-of-Weir Sanatorium.	Hairmyres Colony.	Gateside Hospital.	Smithston Pavilion.	Brompton Sanatorium.
Number at 1st January, 1929, ..	4	15	2	24	10	..
Admitted during the year,	23	20	5	55	13	1
Treated during the year,	27	35	7	79	23	1
Total number discharged,	15	13	3	17	5	..
" " much improved, ..	2	2	..	5	1	..
" " improved, ..	8	9	1	6	4	..
" " stationary, ..	1	1	1	4	..	..
" " worse, ..	4	1	1	2	..	..
Left against advice, ..	2	1	1	21	5	..
Died, ..	2	..	..	20	6	..
Transferred to hospital, ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " sanatorium, ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Remaining at 31st Dec., 1929,	8	17	3	20	7	1

HOME SUPERVISION.—The visiting nurses continued to supervise in their homes those patients who were not attending the dispensary. The number under supervision at the beginning of the year was 57, and at the end of the year 39, the average number during the year being 47.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The number on the register at the end of 1928 was 314. During the year 52 new cases were notified, 10 left the district, 16 died, 11 were struck off as non-tuberculous, and 12 as not requiring further supervision, leaving 318 (164 males and 154 females) on roll at 31st December, 1929.

The age periods and situation of lesions are shown in the following Table:—

LESION.			Under 5 years	5—10 year	10—15 years	15—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 upwards	Total
Abdomen, ...	Males	...	2	12	14	15	...	1	...	...	44
	Females	...	2	4	6	6	2	1	1	...	22
Spine, ...	Males	...	1	7	4	4	2	2	...	...	20
	Females	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	8
Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), ...	Males	...	3	13	9	12	3	...	2	...	42
	Females	...	4	10	8	10	7	4	3	1	47
Superficial Glands, ...	Males	...	1	10	10	5	4	3	1	...	34
	Females	...	...	7	12	20	2	5	2	1	49
Lupus, ...	Males	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	2	...	9
	Females	...	...	3	2	...	1	3	1	1	11
Other Parts or Organs, ...	Males	...	...	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	15
	Females	...	2	1	2	6	2	2	2	...	17
Total ...			15	70	75	91	25	22	16	1	318

NOTIFICATION.—The number of new cases notified was 52 as against 61 last year and 55 the average for the last five years.

The following Table shows those cases classified according to age groups and situation of lesion:—

LESION.			Under 5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 upwards	Total
Abdomen	Males	...	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	10
	Females	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	5
Spine,	Males	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bones and Joints	Males	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	8
	Females	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Superficial Glands	Males	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	7
	Females	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Lupus	Males	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Other Parts or Organs, ...	Males	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Females	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
Total,			14	11	10	11	4	1	1	...	52

The home conditions of the various notified cases were found to be as follows:—

	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total.	Percentage of Total Houses in the Burgh.
1 Apartment, - - - -	8	15	10
2 Apartments, - - - -	24	46	45
3 Apartments, - - - -	13	25	27
4 Apartments, - - - -	2	4	8
5 Apartments and over, -	3	6	10
Institutions, Lodginghouses, etc.	2	4	—

Tuberculous Meningitis.—

Number of cases discovered,	-	-	-	11
Number notified,	-	-	-	6
Number of deaths,	-	-	-	10
Treated in hospital,	-	-	-	4
Greenock Royal Infirmary,	-	-	3	
Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow,	-	-	1	

These cases fall naturally into three groups:—

(I.) Cases under the age of five, - - - - 7

Average age—2 years 8 months.

Average duration of illness—2 weeks 1 day.

Chief symptoms—Nausea and sickness, convulsions, headache.

Breast feeding—Four of these patients were breast fed for an average period of 5 months.

Family history—In one case the mother, and in another a brother, suffered from tuberculosis.

Possible contact outside the home—No such source of infection could be discovered in any case.

(11.) Cases over the age of five, - - - - 3

Average age—11 years.

Average duration of illness—6 months.

Chief symptoms—Headache, vomiting and abdominal pain.

Family history—In one case the mother suffered from bronchitis, and in another a sister died from tuberculosis.

Possible contact outside the home—No such source of infection could be discovered in any case.

(III.) A child age 3 years 8 months was notified as suffering from tuberculous meningitis. The symptoms and clinical signs suggested that condition, and tubercle bacilli were said to have been found in the cerebro-spinal fluid. The child, however, recovered completely, and has remained well for fully six months after the termination of the illness. No possible source of infection was discovered in the home or elsewhere.

DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the dispensary during the year was 155. The primary visits totalled 51, and the number of re-visits 1,314.

Ultra-violet therapy.—The mercury vapour lamp was in use throughout the whole year for the treatment of tuberculous conditions, and actually burned for 300 hours.

The results were on the whole favourable, particularly, as previously noted, in cases where the lesions were superficially situated. For certain cases of lupus a quartz compressor at a distance of about twelve inches from the burner was used, and found to be of considerable advantage, although experience of it was not sufficiently extensive to allow of a final judgment being made.

The following conditions were treated :—

General Debility,	-	-	-	-	11
Tuberculosis of Superficial Glands,	-	-	-	-	10
„ Bones and Joints,	-	-	-	-	8
„ Skin,	-	-	-	-	14
„ Ribs,	-	-	-	-	1
„ Spine,	-	-	-	-	2

Twenty-four X-ray examinations were carried out.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—Thirteen cases received domiciliary treatment in the form of extra nourishment. Further information regarding this is given later.

HOME SUPERVISION.—Seventy-four patients were under home supervision by the visiting nurses at the beginning of the year, and at 31st December the number had decreased to 53, the average number during the year being 60.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—The following Table gives the numbers treated in the various institutions used, and their condition on discharge :—

	Bridge-of-Weir Sanatorium.	St. Andrew's Home.	Gateside Hospital.	Smithston Pavilion.
Number at 1st January, 1929, ... ..	...	13	5	5
Admitted during the year,	1	2	13	5
Treated during the year	1	15	18	10
Total number discharged,	1	7	4	...
„ „ much improved, ... ..	...	2	4	...
„ „ improved,	1	3	...	...
„ „ stationary, ... ..	...	1	...	...
„ „ worse, ... ..	...	1	...	...
Left against advice, ... ..	...	...	4	...
Died, ... ..	...	...	2	1
Transferred to hospital, ... ..	...	1	...	...
Transferred to Greenock Royal Infirmary, ... ..	...	...	1	...
Remaining at 31st Dec., 1929, ... ..	...	7	7	4

ALL TUBERCULOSIS.

The number on the tuberculosis roll at the end of the year was, therefore, 797.

The number of persons who attended the dispensary was 509 and the total attendances amounted to 2,547, as against 4,252 last year, and 4,155, the average for the last five years.

The number of patients visited in their homes by the nurses was 1,015, and the total supervisory visits paid amounted to 4,247.

The number of persons who received extra nourishment was 75 as against 115 last year, and 218 the last five yearly average. The total cost of this service was approximately £224, or £4 6s 4d per week.

The number of prescriptions paid for by the Local Authority was 375 and the total cost £42 6s 2½d. The number of persons who received these prescriptions was 98, and the average cost per person was 8/7, and the average cost per prescription 2/3.

In addition to the above the following assistance was provided by the Renfrewshire Memorial to the late King Edward Fund:—

Rent fully paid for a period, - -	1
Rent part paid for a period, - -	2
Rent fully paid for a period and	
dental treatment, - - -	1
Clothing, - - - -	18
Clothing and dental treatment, -	1
Dental treatment, - - -	2
Crutches, - - - -	1
Water Bed, - - - -	1
Water Cushion, - - - -	1
Spectacles, - - - -	1

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

In November, 1929, a new maternity and child welfare clinic was opened in the annex of the Reception House, Sinclair Street, to serve the eastern area of the burgh, and it was arranged that only those resident in the first and second wards should attend until experience showed what volume of work could be carried out there. Three sessions were held weekly—one for expectant mothers and two for nursing mothers and children.

There was no material change made in the arrangements for the supply of milk and dried milk substitutes, or in the provision of midwifery services in necessitous cases during the year. Details under these heads will be found later in this section.

The department has again to thank Mr Riddell and Mr Gray of the R.S.S.P.C.C. for their very helpful assistance in many different ways.

BIRTHS.

Number Registered (corrected),	{ Legitimate, 1,696 Illegitimate, 123 }	1 819
Number Notified,		1,830

Number of births classified according to nature of attendance:—

Medical Practitioner,	311
Midwife,	1,397
Institutions,	122

Number of stillbirths (births of dead children), 69

Of these 20 occurred in the Maternity Hospital where abnormal cases are treated.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Number of Deaths,	202
Rate per 1000 Births,	111.04

Number of Deaths and Rates per 1000 Births classified according to age groups and causes of death:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS.					Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
	Under 1 week	1—4 weeks	4 weeks—3 months.	3 months—6 months.	6 months—12 months.		
Chickenpox, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.10
Measles, ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Scarlet Fever, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, ... ..	...	1	3	2	12	18	9.90
Diphtheria and Croup, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.55
Tuberculous Diseases, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (non-tuberculous), ... ..	...	...	1	3	1	5	2.75
Hydrocephalus, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.55
Convulsions,	1	1	2	1	2	7	3.85
Pneumonia (all forms), ... ..	...	1	2	3	26	32	17.58
Bronchitis, ... ..	...	1	2	...	3	6	3.30
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, ... ..	...	...	7	9	7	23	12.64
Other Digestive Diseases, ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	4	2.20
Congenital Malformations,	3	...	...	...	...	3	1.65
Congenital Heart Disease, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth,	23	10	1	2	...	36	19.79
Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus,	19	5	8	7	1	43	23.63
Atelocetasis,	1	1	...	...	...	2	1.10
Injury at Birth, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Overlying, ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.55
Syphilis, ... ..	...	1	1	2	...	4	2.20
All other Causes, ... ..	...	4	5	2	3	14	7.70
Total Deaths,	47	25	35	32	63	202	111.04
Rate per 1000 Births,	25.84	13.74	18.24	17.59	34.63		

This table is compiled from the corrected number of deaths (Registrar General).

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth,	11
Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, Details will be found under deaths and death-rate.	5

HOME VISITATION.

(1) Infants—				
Number of children visited,	2,727			
Number of first visits, 1,743, }				11,287
Number of re-visits, 9,544, }				
Number of infants at age of 6 months—				
(i) Breast fed,	757			
(ii) Partially breast fed,	148			
(iii) Artificially fed,	497			
Number of Infants born—				
(i) Prematurely,	48			
(ii) At full time,	1,782			
(2) Children (1-5 years)—				
Number of children visited,	7,015			
Number of first visits, 59 }				30,318
Number of re-visits, 30,259 }				
(3) Expectant Mothers—				
Number visited,	274			
Number of first visits, 249 }				296
Number of re-visits, 47 }				
(4) Nursing Mothers—				
Number of first visits, 73 }				117
Number of re-visits, 44 }				
(5) Visits of special enquiry,	155			

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS—

One session weekly of two hours duration is held in each of the Shaw Place and Craigieknowes Clinics:—

Total number of expectant mothers attending,	342
Total number of attendances, { First, 359	1,366
{ Subsequent, 1007	

Classified summary of conditions found :—

Abscess,	...	...	...	2
Adenitis,	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria of pregnancy,	...	...	...	24
Anaemia and debility,	...	...	...	97
Ante-partum haemorrhage,	...	...	...	4
Burns,	...	...	...	2
Cardiac disease,	...	...	...	8
Carious teeth,	...	...	...	58
Constipation,	...	...	...	108
Contracted pelvis,	...	...	...	7
Diarrhoea,	...	...	...	12
Digestive disorders,	...	...	...	68
Encephalitis lethargica,	...	...	...	3
Epistaxis,	...	...	...	3
Epilepsy,	...	...	...	1
Eye conditions,	...	...	...	14
Genito-urinary conditions,	...	...	...	28
Goitre,	...	...	...	1
Gynaecological conditions,	...	...	...	4
Haemoptysis,	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhoids,	...	...	...	10
Hernia,	...	...	...	3
Herpes,	...	...	...	1
Influenza,	...	...	...	4
Jaundice,	...	...	...	2
Leucorrhoea,	...	...	...	27
Mastitis,	...	...	...	7
Nephritis,	...	...	...	7
Neuralgia,	...	...	...	3
Neuritis,	...	...	...	8
Oedema of feet and hands,	...	...	...	34
Paresis of arm and leg,	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy,	...	...	...	2
Pleurodynia,	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia,	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy doubtful,	...	...	...	14
Pruritis,	...	...	...	2
Respiratory conditions,	...	...	...	69
Rheumatism,	...	...	...	8
Rickets,	...	...	...	7
Sciatica,	...	...	...	1
Skin conditions,	...	...	...	22
Stomatitis,	...	...	...	3
Threatened abortion,	...	...	...	9

Throat conditions,	22
Thrombosis,	1
Tuberculosis of lungs,	2
Tumour of lung,	1
Varicose veins,	24
Venereal diseases,	9
Vomiting of pregnancy,	108
Worms,	3
No abnormality—advice given,	38

Number of cases referred to ante-natal ward, ...	1
“ “ “ family doctor, ...	6
“ “ “ Greenock Royal Infirmary, ...	5
“ “ “ Smithston Hospital, ...	1
“ “ treated at clinic,	381

POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS—

Number of attendances, { First, 400	1,196
Subsequent, 796	

Conditions found :—

Abscess,	2
Adenitis,	3
Affections of nipple,	14
Agalactia,	13
Alopecia,	2
Anæmia and debility,	270
Appendicitis,	1
Burns,	3
Bursitis,	2
Cardiac disease,	118
Carious teeth,	130
Chorea,	1
Constipation,	148
Digestive disorders,	34
Ear, nose and throat conditions, ..	27
Epistaxis,	1
Eye conditions,	21
Genito-urinary conditions,	19
Goitre,	1
Gynæcological conditions,	21
Hæmoptysis,	1
Hæmorrhoids,	12
Influenza,	2
Injury,	2
Jaundice,	1

Leucorrhœa,	27
Mastitis,	19
Menorrhagia,	15
Nephritis,	4
Neuritis,	4
Oedema of feet,	3
Paralysis of feet,	1
Paralysis of hand,	1
Pleurisy,	3
Pruritis,	2
Pyorrhœa,	6
Respiratory conditions,	66
Rheumatism,	18
Sciatica,	2
Septic conditions,	2
Skin conditions,	25
Stomatitis,	1
Tumour of lung,	1
No abnormality—advice given,	24

CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

Two sessions of 3½ hours are held at each of the Shaw Place and Craigieknowes Clinics. In addition a health visitor's mothercraft session of one hour is held at each clinic.

Total number of children attending—

Under one year of age, }	at 30th June, 1929.	890
Over one year of age, }		787

Number of first attendances,

Under one year of age,	746
Over one year of age,	144

Total number of attendances,

Under one year of age,	5,190
Over one year of age,	3,993

Illnesses Recorded—

Abscess,	79
Adenitis,	27
Alopecia,	2
Anæmia,	9
Atrophy debility and marasmus,	130
Burns,	9

Cardiac conditions,	2
Carious teeth,	64
Chickenpox,	31
Cleft palate,	1
Constipation,	24
Convulsions,	31
Dentition,	149
Diarrhœa and enteritis,	332
Digestive diseases,	147
Ear, nose and throat conditions,	85
Eye conditions,	94
Epistaxis,	3
Fracture,	3
Genito-urinary conditions,	3
Hæmatoma,	1
Hernia, inguinal,	35
Hernia, umbilical and polypus,	81
Infantile convulsions,	2
Infantile paralysis,	4
Influenza,	2
Injuries,	2
Intussusception,	3
Jaundice,	17
Lupus,	1
Mastitis,	3
Mastoid disease,	2
Measles,	2
Mental deficiency,	1
Meningocele,	1
Mumps,	5
Nævus,	2
Nephritis,	1
Paralysis of arm,	1
Parotitis,	1
Phimosis,	122
Pneumonia,	30
Prolapse of bowel,	6
Prolapse of rectum,	3
Pyorrhœa,	4
Pyrexia,	3
Respiratory diseases,	321
Rickets,	153
Rubella,	1
Septic conditions,	31
Skin conditions,	299

Stomatitis,	46
Talipes,	6
Tetany,	2
Tongue tie,	65
Tuberculosis (abdomen),	1
Tuberculosis (bones),	1
Underweight,	653
Venereal disease,	1
Whooping cough,	61
Worms,	86
No abnormality—advice given,	367
No abnormality—vaccination performed,	214

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES—

Teeth—Corporation Dental Clinic.

Number of attendances—

Mothers, expectant, 31 }	...	...	205
Mothers, nursing, 174 }	...	...
Children, ... ..	...	...	66

Classified summary of conditions remedied—

Mothers—

Carious teeth extracted (local anæsthetic),	131
Carious teeth extracted (no anaesthetic),	1
Gums treated,	9
Advice given,	17

Children—

Carious teeth extracted (local anæsthetic),	4
Carious teeth extracted (general anæsthetic),	9
Carious teeth extracted (no anæsthetic),	38
Gums treated,	15

Number of dentures supplied—

Upper dentures,	10
Lower dentures,	—
Full upper and lower dentures,	2
Partial upper dentures,	1

Eyes—Greenock Eye Infirmary.

Number of attendances (children),	1,102
Number of attendances (nursing and expectant mothers),	35

Classified summary of conditions remedied—

Children—

Abscess, congenital, both eyelids with corneal ulceration,	1
Abscess of eyelid,	3
Abscess, lachrymal,	3
Blepharitis,	10
Burn of eyelid,	1
Cataract, congenital,	1
Conjunctival follicles enlarged,	1
Conjunctivitis,	62
Conjunctivitis with blepharitis,	4
Conjunctivitis with epiphora,	1
Conjunctivitis, purulent,	19
Corneal abrasion,	1
Corneal ulcer,	7
Cyst of eyelid, meibomean,	1
Eczema of eyelid,	1
Foreign body in eye,	2
Keratitis,	11
Obstruction of lachrymal duct,	1
Oedema of eyelids,	2
Opacity of cornea,	1
Ophthalmia, mucopurulent,	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum,	13
Ophthalmia, phlyctenular,	4
Ophthalmia, strumous,	6
Subconjunctival ecchymosis,	3
Strabismus,	11
Wound of cornea,	1
Wound of eyelid,	3

Mothers—

Congenital colobomo of iris,	1
Conjunctivitis,	1
Conjunctivitis with blepharitis,	1
Epiphora,	1
Refraction errors,	3

Ear, Nose and Throat—Greenock Dispensary.

Number of attendances (children),	460
Number of attendances (nursing and expectant mothers),	2

Classified summary of conditions remedied—

Children—

Abscess, retropharyngeal,	...	...	1
Adenitis,	...	...	1
Catarrh, post nasal,	...	...	3
Eczema auris,	...	...	2
Enlarged tonsils (tonsillectomy and adenectomy, 26),	...	...	28
Foreign body in ear,	...	...	1
Furunculosis auris,	...	...	1
Otitis media, catarrhal,	..	...	2
Otitis media, acute suppurative,	...	...	21
Otitis media, chronic,	...	...	14
Parotitis,	...	...	1
Rhinitis, catarrhal,	...	...	8
Rhinitis neonatorum,	...	...	2
Rhinitis, purulent,	...	...	1
Rhinitis, with snuffles,	...	...	2
Salivation, excessive,	...	...	1
Septum deflected, with rhinitis,	1
Tonsillitis,	1
Unhealthy throat,	1

Mothers—

Epistaxis,	2
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Other Aliments—Greenock Royal Infirmary.

Number of attendances,	2,153
Number of in-patients,	140

Summary of conditions:—

Abscess,	...	...	...	...	70
Accident,	...	...	...	...	10
Adenitis,	...	...	...	...	8
Appendicitis,	...	...	...	...	1
Arthritis,	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy debility and marasmus,	...	...	...	...	17
Burns,	...	...	...	...	51
Cellulitis,	...	...	...	...	8
Chickenpox,	...	...	...	...	3
Chorea,	...	...	...	...	1
Cyst,	...	...	...	...	2
Diabetes,	...	...	...	...	1
Dentition,	...	...	...	...	2

Digestive diseases,	20
Difficulty in walking,	1
Dislocation,	1
Ear condition,	1
Empyema,	2
Endocarditis,	1
Enteritis,	10
Epilepsy,	2
Epistaxis,	1
Eye conditions,	1
Fractures,	16
Gastritis,	1
Hæmatoma after tonsillectomy,	2
Hæmatoma, umbilical,	1
Hernia, inguinal,	26
Hernia, umbilical,	1
Hydrocele,	1
Infantile paralysis,	1
Imporforate anus,	1
Influenza,	10
Injury,	145
Intussusception,	8
Jaundice,	1
Malformation,	2
Mastoiditis,	1
Meningitis,	1
Mumps,	3
Nævus,	2
Nephritis,	3
Paraphimosis,	2
Phimosis,	122
Pneumonia,	9
Prolapse of rectum,	3
Pyloric stenosis,	1
Respiratory conditions,	16
Rheumatism,	1
Rhinitis,	1
Septic conditions,	19
Skin conditions,	14
Sinus,	1
Sore throat,	2
Stomatitis,	2
Talipes,	1
Tongue-tie,	7
Tonsils and adenoids,	1
Torticollis	1

Tuberculosis, abdomen,	...	...	1
Tuberculous, meningitis,	...	...	3
Tuberculosis, other organs,	...	...	4
Uræmia,	...	...	1
Worms,	...	...	2
Whooping cough,	...	...	5

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.—

Number of cases under one year of age,	11	}	117
Number of cases over one year of age,	107		
Number of attendances, ...	...	...	1,628

Conditions treated :—

Abscess,	...	...	...	2
Adenitis,	...	...	...	2
Alopecia,	...	...	...	1
Bronchial catarrh.	...	...	...	1
Debility,	...	...	...	1
Dermatitis, face,	...	...	...	2
Dislocation of hip, congenital,	...	...	...	1
Infantile paralysis,	...	...	...	4
Malnutrition, underweight,	...	...	...	38
Marasmus,	...	...	...	4
Mental deficiency,	...	...	...	3
Rickets,	...	...	...	55
Tuberculosis,	...	...	...	3

Results obtained.—

The results on the whole were satisfactory in those patients who attended regularly and who completed a course of treatment. This was particularly marked in cases of malnutrition and rickets.

In the case of a considerable number of children, however, only a few attendances were made, or the attendance was very irregular, or not continued over a sufficiently long period. Many of the mothers—particularly those with several young children—had real difficulty in attending, and there is not a sufficient staff or accommodation at the clinic to allow of them bringing other children to be looked after while treatment of the patient is being carried out. It would be a great benefit if this could be considered when new premises are being arranged for.

FOOD AND MILK—

Number of applications received—

Food, Nil.

Milk.—

Mothers, expectant,	84	{	...	...	99
Mothers, nursing,	15				
Children, ...	...	...	...	...	279

All of these cases were certified on medical grounds as requiring milk, and all were considered necessitous. Thirty thousand two hundred and ninety-six pints of milk were supplied in this way during the year at a cost of £337.

Dried milk substitutes—

Number of children on Glaxo, ...	...	22
Number of children on Cow and Gate, ...	...	63
Number of children on Ostermilk, ..	...	18
Number of mothers on Almata, ...	...	26

Three hundred and thirty-one pounds were provided in selected non-necessitous cases at cost price, and 704 lbs. in necessitous cases at half price, at a total net cost of £51 6s 4d.

MEASLES—

Number of cases notified (notification voluntary, by householder), ...	...	14
Number of deaths, { from measles, ...	...	2
	{ from sequelæ (included above),	Nil.
Number of cases removed to hospital, ..	...	Nil.
Number of special domiciliary visits, ...	...	Nil.
Number of special staff engaged, ...	...	Nil.

WHOOPING COUGH—

Number of cases notified (notification voluntary, by householder), ...	...	283
Number of deaths, { from whooping cough, ...	...	37
	{ from sequelæ (included above),	16
Number of cases removed to hospital, ..	...	4
Number of special domiciliary visits, ...	...	Nil.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—

Number of cases notified	{ by medical practitioner, 4 by midwives, ... 21 by institutions, ... Nil. }	25
Number of cases proved to be gonococcal,	..	Nil.
Number treated in Eye Infirmary (out-patients),		9
Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision,		1

PROVISION OF MIDWIFERY SERVICES IN NECESSITOUS CASES—

There was no change made in the arrangements for the provision of midwifery services in necessitous cases which were detailed in last year's report.

The scheme was found to work satisfactorily during the year, and the following figures show the number of cases dealt with:—

Cases under investigation at 31st December, 1928,	-	27
Number of applications received,	- - -	163
Number of applications granted,	- - -	74
Number of applications refused,	- - -	100
Maternity benefit,	- - -	92
Over scale,	- - -	3
Late application,	- - -	5
Number of applications under consideration,	-	16
Total expenditure,	- - - - -	£90

GREENOCK CORPORATION MATERNITY HOSPITAL—

	Mothers.	Children.
Number in Hospital at 31st December, 1928,	- - 1	- 1
Number of admissions during 1929,	117	1
Number of live births „ „	—	85
Number of stillbirths „ „	—	20
Number of deaths „ „	3	1
Number of discharges „ „	112	84
Number in Hospital at 31st December, 1929,	- - 3	- 2

(1) Ante-natal cases—

16

Conditions Found.	Result of Treatment.
5 Ante-partum hæmorrhage,	{ 2 treated, delivered, recovered. 3 treated, discharged improved.
4 False labour, - - -	- discharged before delivery.
2 Hyperemesis, - - -	{ 1 treated, discharged improved. 1 treated, delivered, recovered.
1 Cystitis (6 months' pregnancy)	Transferred to Royal Infirmary
1 Eclampsia, - - -	- treated, delivered, recovered.
1 Albuminuria, - - -	- treated, discharged improved.
1 Cardiac disease, - - -	- treated, delivered under anaesthetic, recovered.
1 Contracted pelvis (7 months' pregnancy), - - -	{ treated, labour induced under - - - - - anaesthetic, recovered.

(2) Abortions—

1

Condition Found.	Results of Treatment.
1 three months' pregnancy, (incomplete abortion),	{ treated, transferred to Royal Infirmary.

(3) Abnormal and Complicated Confinements, 46

Condition Found.	Result of Treatment.
10 Contracted pelvis, - -	{ 5 caesarean section, recovered. 2 caesarean section, died. 2 forceps delivery, recovered. 1 craniotomy, recovered.
8 Delay of 2nd stage, - -	{ 7 forceps delivery, recovered. 1 forceps delivery, developed pneumonia, transferred to Royal Infirmary.
6 Breech presentation, -	{ 3 manual delivery, recovered. 2 manual delivery under anæsthetic, recovered. 1 manual delivery under anæsthetic, developed puerperal fever.
6 Eclampsia, - - -	{ 2 normal delivery, recovered. 3 forceps delivery, recovered. 1 internal version under anæsthetic, died.
5 Ante-partum hæmorrhage,	{ 3 normal delivery, recovered. 2 forceps delivery, recovered.
3 Hand presentation, - -	{ 2 internal version, recovered. 1 normal delivery under anæsthetic, recovered.
2 Occipito-posterior presentation, - - - -	{ 1 forceps delivery, recovered. 1 forceps delivery, developed puerperal fever.
2 Placenta prævia, - -	internal version, recovered.
2 Adherent placenta, - -	{ 1 removed under anæsthetic, recovered. 1 removed under anæsthetic, developed puerperal fever.
1 Transverse presentation, -	internal version, recovered.
1 Triplets delivery, - -	normal delivery, recovered. (one breech, two vertex).

(4) Other cases of confinement—

(a) Number of normal deliveries, - - -	52
(b) Number of cases delivered without medical attendance at delivery, - - -	65
(c) Number of instrumental deliveries exclusive of those appearing under (3), - - -	—
(d) Number of cases of puerperal morbidity, -	17
(e) Number of cases under (d) in which delivery was instrumental, - - -	12
(f) Number of deaths, - - -	3
Caesarean section, pelvic peritonitis, exhaustion, - - -	2
Eclampsia, death under anæsthetic, -	1

(5) Number of infants born	{ (1) alive, - -	85
	{ (2) stillborn, -	20
Number of sets of triplets, {	(1) alive, - -	1
	(2) stillborn, -	—

(6) Number of deaths of infants under 8 days old, -	1
---	---

(7) Number of cases of puerperal sepsis removed from institution, - - -	5
---	---

(8) Post-natal cases, - - -	2
-----------------------------	---

Condition Found.	Result of Treatment.
1 Eclampsia, - - -	Treated, recovered.
1 Normal puerperium (admitted for housing reasons), -	Nursed, recovered.

HOSPITALS FOR SICK CHILDREN—

Children's Hospital, Shaw Place.

Number in hospital at 1st January, 1929, -	22
Number admitted during 1929, - - -	176
Number discharged, - - -	146
Number died, - - -	30
Number remaining in hospital at 31st Dec., 1929, -	22
Average period of residence, - - -	40.06 days.

The following were the conditions present and the results of treatment in children admitted during 1929:—

CONDITION.	Cases.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Died.	Sent home or transferred to Gateside Hospital.	Transferred to Convales. Home	Transferred to Royal Infirmary.	Cases remaining at 31st December, 1929.
Abscess,	7	4	...	...	...	1	..	2
Accident,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adeuitis,	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bronehitis,	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Broneho-pneumouia,	21	10	...	7	...	...	1	3
Broneho-pneumouia with tetany,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis with dentition, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions,	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
Debility,	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	1
Debility following broneho-pneumonia,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea,	12	9	1	...	...	...	...	2
Eczema,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis,	24	13	3	4	1	...	...	3
Impetigo,	9	7	...	1	...	...	...	1
Impetigo following chicken-pox,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Paralysis,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice,	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Marasmus,	29	11	6	9	...	...	...	3
Marasmus following abdominal operation,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Marasmus with hernia,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus with meningoele, ...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Melaena,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rickets,	25	16	2	...	1	...	1	5
Septic conditions,	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	1
Stomatitis,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Spine,	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	176	105	16	28	2	1	2	22

Number of cases of Infectious Disease which occurred during 1929.

Three cases of chickenpox occurred in the hospital during the year. Two of these were sent home, and one was transferred to hospital.

PUBLIC HEALTH (NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL
FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA)
REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1929.

These figures refer only to the period 1st October to 31st December, but figures for the whole year will be found under the section on infectious diseases

- (I) Total number of cases occurring in the area of the Local Authority (corrected figures as finally diagnosed):—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Puerperal Fever, (Maternity Hospital, Nil), | 2 |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, (Maternity Hospital, 2), | 5 |
- (II) Total number of cases removed to infectious diseases hospital:—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Puerperal Fever, (Maternity Hospital, Nil), | 1 |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, (Maternity Hospital, 1), | 3 |
- (III) Total number of deaths:—
- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) Puerperal Fever, (Maternity Hospital, Nil), | 1 |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, - - - | Nil. |
- (IV) Number of cases following instrumental delivery:—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Puerperal Fever, (Maternity Hospital, Nil), | 1 |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, (Maternity Hospital, Nil), | 1 |
- (V) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under (IV).
- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) Puerperal Fever, - - - | Nil. |
| (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, - - - | Nil. |
- (VI) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners:—
- | | |
|--|------|
| (i) Consultant Service, - - - | 2 |
| Puerperal Fever, - - 1 | |
| Puerperal Pyrexia, - - 1 | |
| (ii) Bacteriological Examinations, - - | Nil. |
| (iii) Skilled nursing at home, - - | Nil. |
| (iv) Hospital Treatment, - - - | 5 |
| Puerperal Fever, - - 2 | |
| Puerperal Pyrexia, - - 1 | |

(VII) Observations on the working of the Regulations:—

Arrangements have been made whereby the midwife in attendance on a case notified as puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia is removed, and the work is carried on by the nurses of the Greenock and District Nursing Association.

The regulations have not yet been long enough in force to allow of any opinion being formed as to whether the assistance offered by the local authority will achieve the object for which it is intended.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

BIRTHS :—

Total number of births (corrected).	Total number of deaths of new-born children (within 10 days).	Number of births attended by midwives.	Number of deaths of new-born children (within 10 days) occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of cases not attended by doctor or midwife.	
				Births.	Deaths.
1,830	49	1,397	37	Nil.	Nil.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases.	Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by doctor or midwife.
24	20	Nil.

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases.	Total number of deaths.	Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by doctor or midwife during 1929.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
10	5	5	2	Nil.	Nil.

CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Total number of cases.	Total number of deaths.	Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by doctor or midwife during 1929.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
12	1	8	1	Nil.	Nil.

CASES OF STILLBIRTH (DEAD BORN CHILDREN):—

Total number of cases during 1929.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1929.
69	29

Of the cases, 20 occurred in the Maternity Hospital where abnormal cases are treated.

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

There were 354 cases of emergency, namely :—

Abdominal pain, 4; Abortion, 7; Accidental hæmorrhage, 1; Ante-partum hæmorrhage, 12; Appendicitis, 1; Diarrhoea with blood and mucus, 1; Eclampsia, 3; Haematemesis, 1; Miscarriage, 2; Oedema of feet and hands, 1; Swelling of vulva, 1.

Abnormal presentation, 4; Breech presentation, 12; Brow presentation, 1; Contracted pelvis, 29; Delay in labour, 56; Eclampsia, 2; Foot presentation, 1; Occipito-posterior presentation, 13; Prolapse of cord, 3; Transverse presentation, 3; Triplets, 2; Twins, 5.

Adherent placenta, 5; Anaemia and rise of pulse, 1; Collapse, 2; Cough and pain in the chest, 1; Epilepsy, 1; Examination of placenta, 2; Fainting turns, 2; Headache, 1; Itching of hands and feet, 1; Mastitis, 3; Oedema of legs, 1; Post-partum hæmorrhage, 5; Pyrexia, 24; Retained membranes, 4; Rigors with rise of pulse, 2; Torn perineum, 56; Weakness, 3.

Asphyxia livida, 1; Congenital debility, 8; Convulsions, 3; Dangerous feebleness, 5; Deformity of feet, 1; Haemorrhage from umbilicus, 1; Hernia of umbilicus, 1; Icterus neonatorum, 2; Injury to arm, 1; Malformation of child, 2; Phimosis, 5; Premature child, 24; Skin conditions 6; Stillbirth 14; Tongue-tie, 1.

NOTIFICATIONS—

The following notifications required under the rules of the Central Midwives' Board and the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations (Scotland), 1918, were received:—

Notification of stillbirth,	...	...	31
Notification of having advised artificial feeding,	..		8
Notification of death,	...	...	12
Notification of having laid out a dead body,	...		11
Notification of liability to be a source of infection,	...		5
Notification of ophthalmia neonatorum,	...	..	21

SUPERVISION—

fifty-one midwives notified their intention to practice within the burgh, but only 37 were actually in practice. Of the latter 29 resided in the burgh of Greenock, 7 in the burgh of Port-Glasgow, and one in the burgh of Gourock.

One hundred and forty-eight supervisory visits were made by the Inspectors of Midwives during the year, and the work of the majority of the midwives was found to be quite satisfactorily performed.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

MALES.—

The special treatment centre, Greenock Royal Infirmary, was carried on on the same general lines as in previous years, but a change was made in some of the methods of treatment, entailing fewer attendances of gonorrhoea cases: this is reflected in the figures given below, but the patients continued to attend very satisfactorily.

The work of enlarging and bringing up to date the irrigation room, and the provision of a Sitz bath in the clinic was commenced

during the year. These improvements when completed should add greatly to the convenience and efficiency of the treatment carried out.

The following table gives comparative figures for the years during which the clinic has been in operation:—

Year ending 31st December.	New Cases.	Attendances at Clinics.	Attendances at Centre.	Total.
1923	182	1,592	7,562	9,154
1924	160	2,054	8,490	10,544
1925	178	2,363	10,070	12,453
1926	176	2,923	13,041	15,964
1927	189	2,845	14,090	16,955
1928	194	3,083	14,551	17,634
1929	182	3,373	10,561	13,934

Two hundred and twenty-three specimens of blood were examined by the Wassermann test in the Public Health laboratory, Glasgow, while 56 scrapings for spirochetes, and 1,116 smears for gonococci were dealt with in the centre.

The different types of cases dealt with were as follows:—

Type of Case.	On register 16th May, 1929.	New Cases	Ceased to attend.	Transferred to other centres.	Discharged.	Remaining 15th May, 1930.
Syphilis,	67	52	34	12	7	66
Gonorrhoea, ..	40	84	31	18	11	34
Soft chancre, ...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Mixed infections,	6	5	6	...	2	3
Other conditions, (non-venereal),	4	37	...	...	38	3

Six patients were admitted to Craw Road Hospital, Paisley, for treatment; this involved nine periods of treatment, and the average stay per patient was 46 days.

FEMALES.—

From the beginning of the year until 24th November female cases were dealt with in the same way as formerly, and the following are the figures covering that period :—

Type of Case.	On register 1st January, 1929.	New Cases.	Attendances of New Cases.	Total Attendances.
Syphilis (Shaw Place),	28	10	78	578
Syphilis (Glasgow), ..	7	1	24	162
Gonorrhoea, ...	11	4	103	240
Double Infection, ..	2	..	54	54

Type of Case.	Discharged.	Transferred to other centres.	Ceased to attend.	Died.	Transferred to new Centre 24th Dec., 1929.
Syphilis (Shaw Place),	..	2	13	1	23
Syphilis (Glasgow),	7		
Gonorrhoea,	12	..	3
Double Infection,	2	..	..

No cases required hospital treatment.

Eighty-one specimens of blood were examined by the Wassermann test—41 for diagnostic purposes and 40 to ascertain the result of treatment, while 13 vaginal smears were examined at the male centre.

CRAIGIEKNOWES CENTRE:—

The work at the new centre, established in the north wing of the Reception House, was begun on 24th November, and Dr. Baird, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, took charge of the clinical duties, assisted by Miss Noon of the Greenock and District Nursing Association. Doctor's clinics were held on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 p.m., and the centre was open for routine treatment on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the same hours

Full facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases in women are now, therefore, available in the burgh, while patients requiring admission to hospital, will, as formerly, be sent to Craw Road Hospital, Paisley.

The following shows the attendances for the short period during which the centre was open :—

Period under Review.	New Cases	Attendances at Clinics.	Attendance at Centre.	Total
24th November to 31st December, 1929.	12	107	7	114

The following figures cover the period 24th November, 1929, to 15th May, 1930 :—

TYPE OF CASE.	On Register 24th November, 1929.	New Cases.	Ceased to attend.	Transferred to Other Centres.	Discharged.	Remaining 15th May, 1930.
Syphilis, - - -	23	25	15	1	—	32
Gonorrhoea,	3	9	1	1	—	10
Other Conditions, (non-venereal),	—	19	4	—	15	—

Sixty-four specimens of blood were examined by the Wassermann test, while 47 smears were examined at the centre.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

GREENOCK AND DISTRICT COMBINATION HOSPITAL, GATESIDE—

Splendid service was rendered by the Hospital during the year, and no difficulty was encountered in gaining admission for cases requiring treatment.

The desirability of accommodating a larger number of cases of pneumonia, measles and whooping cough was discussed by the Hospital Board, and a scheme was submitted for the extension of the administrative block, but no decision had been arrived at by

the end of the year. Ward accommodation is available for extra cases, but the difficulty is one of housing the additional staff which would be required to cope with any substantial increase in the number of patients admitted.

I am indebted to the Medical Superintendent for the following information regarding the treatment of cases, and the results obtained:—

I.—CASES TREATED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

DISEASE.	Cases in Hospital 1st January, 1929.	Admitted during 1929.	Discharged during 1929.	Died in Hospital.	Cases remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1929.	Fatality Rate.
Diphtheria,	45	259	269	9	26	2.9
Erysipelas, .. ..	..	10	7	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever,	9	187	157	1	38	0.51
Puerperal Fever,	..	8	4	4	..	50.0
Measles, .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Typhus Fever,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis,	28	69	41	26	27	26.8
German Measles,	1	2	3	..	..	..
Enteric Fever,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases, ..	5	13	37	10	1	20.8
Total,	88	579	522	53	92	7.9

II.—DISEASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS FROM WHICH ADMITTED.

DISTRICT.	Cases in Hospital 1st January, 1929.	Admitted during 1929.	Discharged during 1929.	Died in Hospital.	Cases remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1929.
Greenock,	80	155	117	13	75
Gourock,	2	48	35	12	13
Port-Glasgow, ..	6	74	68	7	1
County, .. ..	..	12	2	..	..
Total,	88	579	522	53	92

III.—AVERAGE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING 1929.

DISEASE.	Discharged during 1929.	Aggregate Number of Days' Residence.	Average Days' Residence.
Scarlet Fever, ...	157	7,368	46.8
Diphtheria, ...	269	8,631	32.0
Tuberculosis, ..	44	4,091	92.9

IV.—CASES ADMITTED FROM THE BURGH OF GREENOCK CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

DISEASE.	Cases in Hospital 1st January, 1929.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Cases remaining 31st December, 1929.	Fatality Rate.
Diphtheria, ...	38	191	208	4	17	1.7
Erysipelas, ...	..	7	5	2	..	..
Scarlet Fever, ...	8	153	130	1	30	0.62
Puerperal Fever, ...	..	8	4	4	..	50.0
Measles, ...	..	1	1	..	..	..
Tuberculosis, ...	28	69	44	26	27	26.8
German Measles, ...	1	2	3	..	..	..
Enteric Fever, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases, ...	5	32	26	10	1	27.0

The hospital motor ambulance was replaced during the year by a new Austin vehicle, which has been found to be very satisfactory.

WEST RENFREWSHIRE COMBINATION SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year, and no use was, therefore, made of this hospital.

The arrangements for the opening of the hospital when necessary remained unchanged.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All bacteriological examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease were, as in former years, examined by the Medical Superintendent of Gateside Hospital.

The following table gives the numbers, suspected cause and results of the examinations made:—

Nature of Specimen.	Suspected Cause.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Throat mucus, ...	Diphtheria, ...	124	721	845
Throat mucus, ...	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, ...	...	17	17
Sputum, ...	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	53	258	311
Blood, ...	Enteric Fever, ...	1	14	15
Cerebro-spinal fluid, ...	Tuberculosis, ...	...	2	2
Urethral discharge, ...	Gonorrhoea, ...	...	1	1
Pus, ...	Tuberculosis, ...	...	1	1
Faeces, ...	Tuberculosis, ...	...	1	1
Fluid from cyst, ...	Tuberculosis, ...	...	1	1
Fluid from chest, ...	Tuberculosis, ...	...	1	1
Discharge from wound, ...	Examination for organisms, ...	...	1	1
Total, ...		178	1,018	1,196

A decision on the provision of a corporation laboratory was again delayed owing to the possible changes contingent on the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

SERA, VACCINES, AND INSULIN.

ANTI-DIPHTHERIA SERUM.—The emergency supply of diphtheria antitoxin at the Public Health Office and the Police Station was kept up during the year. Sixty-two thousand units were issued, but no further purchase was made.

ANTI-MENINGOCOCCUS SERUM.—None of this serum was asked for during the year, and none was purchased.

T.A.B. VACCINE.—Twelve doses of T.A.B. vaccine were purchased at a cost of £1 7/-, and fourteen doses were supplied to the Medical Superintendent of Smithston Hospital for the inoculation of members of his asylum staff.

INSULIN.—Ten thousand units of Insulin were purchased through the Department of Health for Scotland at a cost of £6 16s 6d, and eight thousand nine hundred units were supplied to two patients.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

During 1929 sixty-three inward bound liners from Canada and United States were boarded by the staff of the department; fifty-four of these ships arrived outwith the usual office hours. In addition two outward bound liners were boarded for the purpose of dealing with infectious disease on board. The number of ships discharging passengers at Princes Pier for the last six years is as follows:—

1924,	...	...	..	12
1925,	...	...	...	24
1926,	...	...	...	20
1927,	...	...	...	28
1928,	...	...	...	49
1929,	...	...	..	63

Two cases of scarlet fever, two of tonsillitis, one of diphtheria and one of pneumonia were removed to Gateside Hospital and one case of rheumatic fever, one of pneumonia and one of traumatic rupture of urethra were removed to Greenock Royal Infirmary.

Five ships arriving from plague infected areas were visited at the James Watt Dock, but no case of illness was discovered.

Under the International Sanitary Convention of 1926, one deratisation certificate and four exemption certificates were issued. For the inspection of ships prior to the issue of these certificates a foreman from a local ship repairers' yard is employed part time, and, when necessary, his work is supervised by the department. This arrangement has, so far, been found satisfactory, but if the work increases to any great extent the employment of a whole-time rat catcher might be of advantage, as his services would also be available for other departments.

Towards the end of the year, in view of the Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations (Scotland) 1929, arrangements were made with the Harbour Trust to send notification to the department of every ship arriving directly or indirectly from a foreign port, and for a member of the staff to pay a visit of inspection as soon as possible. These regulations came into force on the 1st January, 1930.

DISINFECTION.

HOUSE DISINFECTION.

The use of formalin and izal as a spray for house disinfection purposes was continued during the year and found quite satisfactory in practice.

The motor truck used for the conveyance of infected clothing gave considerable trouble during the year, which necessitated occasional laying up for repair. As it had been in commission since 1921, and was fast becoming unfit for the work, it was decided to purchase a new Ford 30 cwt. van, and this vehicle was brought into use on 1st January, 1930.

Nineteen disinfections were carried out following diseases which could not be considered infectious, a charge of 5/- being made in each case.

DISINFECTING STATION.

The work at the disinfecting station was efficiently carried on during 1929, and several minor repairs and fittings were necessary, but these did not occasion any stoppage in the work. The boiler and steam disinfector were inspected during the year and found in good order.

The number of articles dealt with totalled 11,243, and of these 10,790 were disinfected and washed, 453 were disinfected only, while in addition 932 articles were destroyed by request.

The following figures show the number of articles disinfected by the different means of disinfection in use :—

Steam Disinfector,	-	-	3,184
Antiseptic Solution,	-	-	7,581
Formaldehyde,	-	-	478

The Clayton apparatus was not in use during the year.

RECEPTION HOUSE.

Table X. shows that this year again it has not been necessary to use the Reception House to any great extent.

The annex, as already noted, was in November brought into use as a clinic for maternity and child welfare purposes, and for the treatment of venereal diseases in women.

The Reception House also was used during the winter months as one of the depots for the distribution of soup from the communal soup kitchen.

A fence has been erected, the ground inside has been dressed, new tar macadam paths have been laid, and a great improvement has been effected in the general appearance of the premises.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

For various reasons it was unfortunately not found possible to make during 1929 all the expected progress in dealing with the question of milk production and storage within the burgh, but the matter will be tackled in earnest as soon as opportunity occurs. On the whole, however, the condition of dairy premises and the standard of methods are fairly good, but it is intended in the near future to subject these to bacteriological control.

Eighteen samples taken from receptacles in milk shops were bacteriologically examined and bacterial counts varying from 10,000 to 1,900,000 organisms per cubic centimetre were reported. It is proposed to take regular series of such samples in the future.

No cases of infectious disease carried by milk were encountered, and no difficulty was experienced in dealing with cases occurring at milk producing premises. It was not found necessary to stop the milk supply from any dairy farm during the year.

Two applications were made for licence to sell graded milk in the burgh, one for certified milk and the other for grade A. Tuberculin Tested milk. Both of these applications were granted.

The Veterinary Inspector reports that the standard of cleanliness of the cows in the burgh generally is a very satisfactory one. One thousand three hundred and ninety-nine examinations were made and seven cows were found to be suffering from mastitis, two from abscesses of the udder, and one from an injured teat; the use for human consumption of the milk from these cows was temporarily prohibited. Seven samples of milk were taken from cows with abnormal udders, but were not found on guinea pig inoculation to contain tubercle bacilli. In addition twenty-three samples of mixed milk consigned from farms outwith the burgh were collected, but on examination showed no evidence of the presence of tuberculosis.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The work at the slaughterhouse continued to be satisfactory and the arrangements for meat inspection during the year remained unaltered.

I am indebted to Mr Peter Melnyre, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector, for the information given in the following table:—

CLASS.	Number Slaughtered.	Number affected with Tuberculosis.	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis.	Whole Carcases seized for Tuberculosis.	Parts of Carcases seized for Tuberculosis.	Whole Carcases seized for diseases other than Tuberculosis.	Parts of Carcases seized for diseases other than Tuberculosis.
Bullocks	2,357	198	8.4	1	10	—	—
Bulls,	216	58	26.8	—	2	1	1
Cows,	934	531	56.8	23	62	6	9
Heifers,	1,099	129	11.7	2	6	—	1
Swine,	1,847	118	6.3	1	1	2	4
Sheep,	12,629	—	—	—	—	19	2
Calves,	1,724	6	0.34	3	—	14	1
Total,	20,806	1,040	4.99	30	81	42	18

The following is the list of conditions other than tuberculosis which were responsible for the total or partial seizure of carcasses:—

Total Seizure.—Decomposition, 4; dropsy, 8; emaciation, 11; enteritis, 2; fevered flesh, 1; immaturity, 6; imperfectly bled, 2; jaundice, 2; melanosis, 1; peritonitis, 2; pneumonia, 1; septic mastitis, 1; septic pneumonia, 1.

Partial Seizure.—Abscesses, 1; adhesions, 5; arthritis, 1; decomposition, 1; enteritis, 1; injuries, 7; peritonitis, 1; pleurisy, 1.

HOUSING.

I have to thank the Master of Works for the following figures regarding houses certified for occupancy in the burgh during 1929:

(1) Corporation Subsidy Housing Schemes.—242 houses.

Hole Farm Area.—Seventy-two flatted houses of three apartments, six cottages of three apartments, and eight semi-detached houses of four apartments.

This completes the Hole Farm scheme of 238 houses, comprising in all 136 three apartment flatted houses, 88 four apartment cottages, and 14 three apartment cottages.

Bow Farm Area.—One hundred and sixteen flatted houses of three apartments.

This completes the first development of the Bow Farm scheme—164 three apartment flatted houses in all.

Bow Farm Area (second development).—Forty flatted houses of two apartments.

(II) Corporation Slum Clearance Schemes.—

Sharer's Land. — Thirty-six flatted houses of two apartments.

This completes the scheme for this area.

REHOUSING SCHEMES.

One often hears the remark made that the local authority in their efforts to clear away old slum property are merely reproducing the same evil in another area, and that the new houses will become slums in a few years. Those who make such statements show that they have not fully considered the question, for although the buildings in the rehousing schemes are not built in the same solid fashion as those in older parts of the town, they will not become slums—ruins perhaps, but slums never.

Although the plans on which our slums were built would not be approved to-day for many obvious reasons, they were in their time quite good solid dwellinghouses, which have, through age, neglect, hard usage, and often abuse, fallen into decay. Probably one of the worse features about them, however, is not in the fabric itself, but in their arrangement in relation to one another. The question of spacing did not seem to be considered important in the old days, and the dwellings were huddled together in a most unhygienic fashion.

This important factor in slum production has been completely eliminated in rehousing schemes.

Overcrowding, though not strictly speaking an actual cause of slums, is a very frequent concomitant. It is often the result of alterations in the mode of occupancy, for example, the turning of a three apartment house into three single apartments, each of which becomes tenanted by a separate family. This may be done by the owner by means of structural alteration, or by the tenant

by subletting. In either case it almost invariably leads to overcrowding, and incidentally to deterioration of the building, greatly aggravating the evils of slum property. Overcrowding, however, exerts an equally baneful influence on those who inhabit good modern well spaced houses, and brings the breath of the slums into regions where it should never be known.

In the allocation of their slum clearance houses, the local authority constantly kept in view the necessity for the prevention of overcrowding, and for the separation of the sexes, but naturally in most cases the margin of surplus accommodation was a narrow one, as the houses were of two and three apartments only. In the main, however, the local authority achieved the principle object of rehousing, namely to give the slum dweller and his family, who had in many cases never known it, an opportunity of living in an environment conducive to physical and moral well being. Since then other factors have come into play. A survey of the Sinclair Street area carried out by the Sanitary Inspector in July disclosed the fact that 21.2 per cent. of the houses were occupied by members of more than one family, as against approximately 10 per cent. in the previous year. This means that in fully one-fifth of the whole scheme the sound principles of rehousing are being undermined by the action of the tenants themselves in bringing into their houses, and that in contravention of the conditions of let, persons for whom accommodation was not provided. The reasons for this doubtless vary. Inability otherwise to meet the rent, an urge to increase the family income, a desire to accommodate relations who are for any reason without a house, may all result in subletting. Whatever the cause, however, the practice should not be permitted to continue and increase, as the good results expected, and in part already realised, from slum clearance and housing improvement cannot surely be allowed to escape the community's grasp now when so much public money has been spent to achieve them. Doubtless there may be an apparent hardship in certain cases, but if that were to be completely avoided, progress would never be made.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the end of the year there were 234 workshops, including factory bakerhouses, on the register kept by the Local Authority. Two notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories—one under section 5, and the other under sections 97-100 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Five hundred and eight visits of inspection were made during 1929 by the Sanitary Inspector and the following defects contrary to statutory requirements were discovered:—

(1) Want of cleanliness,	-	-	-	3
(2) Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences,				3
(3) Other nuisances,	-	-	-	10

In connection with these defects, 16 notices were served on occupiers, and also on the owners where work of a structural nature was involved. Satisfactory remedy was made in all cases except two, which were under negotiation at the end of the year.

There appears to be a definite improvement in the conduct of workshops generally, and particularly in those which are dealing with the preparation of food.

As required by section 107 (1) (c) of the Factory and Workshop Act, one list involving 116 outworkers, and 3 involving 107 outworkers were received in February and August, while 12 intimations were transmitted to other local authorities in the former, and 14 in the latter month.

The work performed by these outworkers comprised knitting and crocheting, and their homes were satisfactory in all cases.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the burgh proved adequate for all demands made upon it during the year, and the quarterly analyses made by the Public Analyst showed that it was in all respects suitable for domestic purposes.

The maximum amount in store occurred on 4th May, when there was 152 days' supply in the reservoirs.

DRAINAGE.

Flooding occurred during the year in several parts of the town, especially in Nelson Street, West Burn Square, and at Bogston owing to sudden excessive rainfall on 4th July.

The construction of new sewers in Port-Glasgow Road, Sugarhouse Lane and between South Street and Brisbane Street should lessen the liability to overflow in these areas in the future.

Apart from such almost unavoidable floodings, the drainage of the burgh was very satisfactory.

RIVERS POLUTION.

In July notice was received from the Trustees of the Port and Harbours of Greenock that proceedings were to be taken against the Corporation on account of the condition of the Dellingburn, which flows into the East India Harbour.

The condition of the burn and harbour was thoroughly investigated, and neither could be said to constitute a nuisance under the Public Health Act. A series of samples for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination was collected, but no further action had been taken by the trustees before the end of the year.

The question of culverting the Dellingburn out to the sea wall on the firth has already been before the Corporation, and although it may be said that this would be an improvement, it is doubtful if the present is an opportune moment to expend a considerable sum of money for the purpose.

NUISANCES.

No medical certificates were required in connection with nuisances as defined in section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

METEORIOLOGY.

I am indebted to Mr MacAlister, M.Inst., C.E., Engineer and Superintendent of Water Works, for the following meteorological data relating to 1929. The readings were all taken at the Prospecthill filters which are situated about two hundred feet above sea level:—

MONTH.	Air Pressure. Mean Reading at Station Level and 32° C.	Air Temperature.		Rainfall in inches.	Number of days on which .01 or more fell.	Humidity per cent.
		Maximum.	Minimum.			
January, -	30.011	40.1	32.1	2.90	11	89
February, -	29.765	38.2	31.0	2.77	15	93
March, - -	30.011	51.0	36.5	1.47	8	88
April, - -	29.770	49.6	37.0	1.26	13	73
May, - -	29.659	58.9	43.8	5.25	19	75
June, - -	29.657	61.2	47.7	3.99	17	77
July, - -	29.695	61.5	52.2	6.11	18	78
August, -	29.602	61.7	51.9	6.90	24	82
September, -	29.753	62.5	51.1	1.86	18	85
October, -	29.393	52.5	43.0	8.78	27	85
November, -	29.287	47.6	39.1	10.47	27	88
December, -	29.135	45.4	37.6	15.58	29	87

The total rainfall amounted to 67.4 inches, which is to be compared with 84.95 inches in 1928 and 62.29, the mean of the 30 years 1890-1919.

PROPAGANDA.

The monthly health bulletins were published regularly in the newspaper, and proved a very useful adjunct to the work of the department.

The supply of leaflets mentioned last year was kept up during 1929, and by this means a considerable amount of simple health information was disseminated throughout the burgh.

The Greenock and District branch of the Scottish Health League was formed during the year, and one successful meeting was held in Seafeld Hall on 23rd October, 1929, when an interesting and instructive address was given by Dr. R. J. Leslie Fraser, Milngavie, on "Health Hints."

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

	Numbers Registered in District.	Transfers.		Corrected Number.		
		Out.	In.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Total Births (including Illegitimate), - -	1,803	22	38	1,819	947	872
Illegitimate Births, -	115	12	20	123	59	64
Marriages, - - -	473		...	...	...	...
Deaths, - - - -	1,290	67	52	1,275	718	557

(B) DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES IN AGE GROUPS.

AGES.	Population Estimated at Mid-Year by M.O.H.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Average Death-rate per 1000 of population during preceding 5 years
Under 1 Year, - -	2,183	202	15.84	92.53	93.49
From 1—5 Years, -	7,299	97	7.61	13.28	16.43
" 5—10 " -	8,710	26	2.04	2.98	2.70
" 10—15 " -	8,137	14	1.10	1.72	
" 15—25 " -	15,360	63	4.94	4.10	
" 25—35 " -	12,618	65	5.09	5.15	8.83
" 35—45 " -	10,376	85	6.68	8.19	
" 45—55 " -	8,393	120	9.41	14.29	
" 55—65 " -	5,090	173	13.57	33.98	78.89
" 65—75 " -	2,707	229	17.96	81.59	
" 75—85 " -	877	164	12.86	187.00	
" 85 and over, -	94	37	2.90	372.34	
TOTAL. -	81,844	1,275	100.00	15.57	13.89

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (corrected for Transfers)—REGISTRAR GENERAL—1929.

	ALL AGES.			AGE.										
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75—85 and over.
Enteric Fever,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox,	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever,	38	19	19	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough,	6	2	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria,	57	35	24	6	11	1	2	2	3	8	3	9	10	2
Influenza,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases,	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System,	85	50	35	...	...	4	27	20	17	5	4	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	9	5	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum,	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases,	9	3	6	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours,	120	59	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever,	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous)	14	10	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy,	99	51	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease,	121	65	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Arteries,	19	14	5	...	...	3	...	3	5	12	31	36	26	4
Bronchitis,	94	52	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms),	110	86	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System,	16	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years),	24	10	14	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ali Diseases of Liver (not Malignant),	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic,	35	14	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis,	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. and Acc. of Preg. and Parturition,	87	55	32	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Early Infancy and Malformations,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide,	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths,	40	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases,	194	111	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes ill-defined or Unknown,	24	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES,	1,275	718	557	292	26	14	63	65	85	129	173	229	164	37

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH—PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1929.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	District.												Total.	Death-rate per 1000 of Population.	
	A.			B.			C.			D.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Enteric Fever,	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	0.0244
Measles, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4643
Whooping Cough.	4	8	12	5	1	6	9	10	19	1	...	19	19	38	0.0511
Diphtheria.	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	5	0.0964
Influenza.	13	10	23	6	3	9	11	4	15	3	7	33	24	57	...
Encephalitis Lethargica,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0367
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	3	0.0367
Other Epidemic Diseases,	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	1.0386
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System,	14	15	29	9	10	19	23	8	31	4	2	50	35	85	0.1100
Tuberculous Meningitis.	2	1	3	3	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	5	4	9	0.0367
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum.	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	3	0.1100
Other Tuberculous Diseases,	2	2	4	1	2	3	20	17	37	11	12	58	62	120	1.4662
Malignant Tumours,	14	20	34	13	13	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0366
Rheumatic Fever,	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1833
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous)	3	1	4	1	...	1	5	3	8	2	...	11	4	15	1.0874
Apoplexy.	15	12	27	8	9	17	13	10	23	10	12	46	43	89	1.5029
Heart Disease.	17	22	39	10	11	21	16	14	30	17	16	33	60	123	0.3666
Diseases of Arteries.	9	2	11	1	1	2	9	2	11	3	3	22	22	48	1.1485
Bronchitis,	15	9	24	12	8	20	16	13	29	11	12	52	42	94	1.7106
Pneumonia (all forms),	24	16	40	13	5	18	38	25	63	11	8	86	54	140	0.1832
Other Diseases of Respiratory System,	6	1	7	1	3	5	3	1	4	1	2	11	14	24	0.2932
Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	6	8	14	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	1	10	14	24	0.0488
Appendicitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0733
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant),	2	...	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	7	5	1	6	0.3665
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic,	7	3	10	2	2	4	3	5	8	1	...	13	17	30	0.0610
Puerperal Fever,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0610
Other Dis. and Acc. of Preg. and Parturition,	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1363
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations,	32	10	42	8	11	19	22	6	28	1	3	63	80	93	0.0855
Suicide.	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	5	...	7	0.4887
Other Violent Deaths,	9	8	12	9	3	12	6	1	7	5	4	29	11	40	2.4681
Other Defined Diseases.	38	32	70	19	12	31	36	22	58	19	24	112	90	202	0.1954
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown,	4	3	7	2	...	2	5	...	5	1	1	12	4	16	...
ALL CAUSES,	242	186	428	130	99	229	240	156	402	100	116	718	557	1275	15.5780

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES
PER 1,000—REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1929.

Year.	Population.	Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Tuberculosis Death-rate.	
					Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
1881	69,492	21.94	39.00	123	2.77	1.20
1882	70,520	22.55	39.80	133	2.36	1.10
1883	71,562	24.96	39.76	148	2.06	0.85
1884	72,621	20.56	39.18	128	2.43	0.80
1885	73,695	20.98	32.31	163	2.14	0.89
1886	74,795	17.25	33.42	117	1.91	0.72
1887	75,892	19.82	29.85	148	1.89	0.72
1888	77,015	15.79	28.68	106	1.64	0.66
1889	66,489	20.33	34.44	132	2.06	0.61
1890	66,175	21.44	34.78	132	2.68	0.78
1891	63,432	22.54	32.55	163	1.82	0.56
1892	63,027	19.74	35.83	116	2.01	0.65
1893	62,713	20.90	32.96	134	1.59	0.65
1894	62,400	19.23	32.20	133	2.09	0.49
1895	62,090	23.06	33.84	152	1.62	0.82
1896	61,781	17.84	33.08	120	1.76	0.55
1897	61,475	22.17	33.05	159	2.06	0.68
1898	61,170	21.38	35.20	136	2.07	0.83
1899	67,269	19.64	31.01	142	1.70	0.83
1900	67,776	19.18	32.50	130	1.59	0.84
1901	68,264	19.45	29.84	132	1.46	0.90
1902	68,756	19.85	31.74	122	1.81	0.94
1903	69,252	18.93	29.56	144	1.68	0.80
1904	69,749	17.65	30.09	123	1.20	0.93
1905	70,253	18.78	30.49	116	1.31	1.05
1906	70,758	17.89	32.21	127	1.34	1.25
1907	71,269	17.79	30.25	104	1.54	1.08
1908	71,783	17.00	30.31	118	1.21	1.12
1909	73,214	15.01	26.73	95	1.09	1.09
1910	74,667	18.87	28.85	129	1.16	0.96
1911	75,028	18.44	30.73	113	1.50	0.95
1912	76,337	18.70	31.30	119	1.44	1.02
1913	77,156	18.22	31.03	116	1.47	0.86
1914	77,642	18.04	32.84	108	1.00	0.91
1915	77,695	20.14	29.49	145	1.15	0.91
1916	78,642	17.10	29.20	109	1.42	0.75
1917	79,299	15.10	26.88	92	1.28	0.83
1918	79,574	17.88	26.52	110	1.10	0.82
1919	79,613	17.25	28.73	99	0.94	0.59
1920	80,436	16.51	33.34	104	1.06	0.69
1921	81,120	14.59	30.15	93	1.01	0.54
1922	81,370	19.17	27.68	149	1.03	0.68
1923	81,522	12.94	27.04	77	0.99	0.54
1924	82,096	15.22	24.16	113	1.00	0.44
1925	81,200	14.32	24.54	107	0.85	0.52
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44
1928	79,204	15.74	24.05	120	0.80	0.34
1929	81,844	15.57	22.22	111	1.04	0.26

TABLE V.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1929.

DISEASE.	By Whom Reported.						Total.
	House-holders.	House-holders & Doctors.	Doctors.	Public Health Officers.	School Medical Officers.	Registrars.	
Pneumonia.	...	...	79	...	..	115	194
Enteric Fever.	...	...	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria.	...	21	177	...	..	..	198
Scarlet Fever.	...	20	146	...	..	..	166
Puerperal Fever.	...	...	10	...	..	..	10
Puerperal Pyrexia.	...	...	12	...	..	..	12
Erysipelas.	...	...	47	...	..	..	47
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	...	...	4	...	..	..	4
Acute Poliomyelities.	...	...	1	...	..	..	1
Measles.	37	2	2	1	..	1	43
Chickenpox.	96	248	331	2	1	..	678
Whooping Cough.	473	10	7	4	5	13	512
Encephalitis Lethargica.	...	...	1	...	..	..	1
Malaria.	...	...	1	...	..	..	1
Dysentery.	...	...	1	...	..	..	1
Scabies.	...	...	1	...	..	..	1
TOTAL.	606	301	821	7	6	129	1,870

TABLE VI.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1929.

MONTH.	Malaria.	Diphtheria	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Typhero-Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Polyomyelitis.	Pneumonia.	Chickenpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scabies.	Dysentery.	Total.
January,	...	21	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	67	67	3	47	...	...	213
February,	...	15	...	2	7	...	1	...	1	...	27	113	3	35	...	...	204
March,	24	...	6	4	1	1	...	1	...	17	144	8	47	...	...	253
April, ...	1	18	...	3	8	...	2	...	...	...	13	86	5	101	...	...	237
May,	14	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	16	64	10	119	...	...	235
June,	9	...	4	7	...	...	1	2	...	8	54	2	72	...	...	159
July,	7	...	1	8	...	...	2	...	...	1	14	1	23	...	...	58
August,	...	11	...	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	5	12	1	26	...	...	69
September,	...	19	1	5	11	...	2	...	...	...	6	15	2	19	...	...	80
October,	...	22	...	8	49	...	1	4	...	...	6	13	2	8	1	...	114
November	...	21	...	7	20	...	...	3	...	...	5	28	3	6	...	...	93
December,	...	17	...	5	26	...	1	2	...	...	23	68	3	9	...	1	155
TOTAL,	1	198	1	47	166	1	10	12	4	1	194	678	43	512	1	1	1,870

TABLE VII.—DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH NUMBER OF REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL—1929.

DISTRICT.	CASES.	Pneumonia.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Measles.	Chickenpox.	Whooping Cough.	Eucephalitis Lethargica.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Scabies.	Total.
A.	{ Ascertained, Removed.	61	...	77	63	4	6	15	1	...	9	198	172	...	1	...	...	607
B.	{ Ascertained, Removed.	25	1	77	62	3	1	3	x1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	155
C.	{ Ascertained, Removed.	...	1	27	22	...	...	...	1	...	7	89	112	...	...	...	...	294
D.	{ Ascertained, Removed.	88	...	71	56	4	3	18	2	1	14	296	187	...	...	1	...	53
	{ Ascertained, Removed.	4	...	...	53	4	2	2	x2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	741
	{ Ascertained, Removed.	18	...	22	23	2	...	8	...	...	13	95	41	...	...	...	1	95
SHIPS	{ Ascertained, Removed.	...	...	20	18	1	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	103
	{ Ascertained, Removed.	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	{ Ascertained, Removed.	+2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL, -	{ Ascertained, Removed.	194	1	198	166	10	12	47	4	1	43	678	512	1	1	1	1	1,870
		10	1	196	157	8	3	7	4	...	1	17	5	1	...	...	1	411

x 2 ascertained in Royal Infirmary.

* Removed to Stobhill Hospital.

+ 1 removal to Royal Infirmary.

1 cases of scarlet fever also had diphtheria

3 cases of scarlet fever also had chickenpox.

1 case of diphtheria also had whooping cough.

1 case of measles also had whooping cough.

4 cases of chickenpox also had whooping cough.

(Each of these 10 patients has thus been entered as 2 cases in the Table).

TABLE VIII.—HOUSE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH NUMBERS
TREATED AT HOME AND IN HOSPITAL—1929.

DISEASE.	TREATED AT HOME IN HOUSES OF APARTMENTS										TREATED IN HOSPITAL FROM HOUSES OF APARTMENTS										TOTALS.										
	One.		Two.		Three.		Four.		Five and over.		Semi-detached.		Self-Contained.		Lodging-Houses.		Royal Infirmary.		Children's Hospital.			Smithson Hospital.		Maternity Hospital.		Total at Home.					
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five and over.	Semi-detached.	Self-Contained.	Lodging-Houses.	Royal Infirmary.	Children's Hospital.	Smithson Hospital.	Maternity Hospital.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five and over.	Semi-detached.	Self-Contained.	Lodging-Houses.		Royal Infirmary.	Maternity Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Gateside Hospital.	Smithson Hospital.	Ships.	Total in Hospital.	Grand Total.		
Enteric Fever.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	78	1	55	11	9	3	6	...	7	...	1	...	3	196	198	
Diphtheria.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	67	1	55	12	5	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	157	166	
Scarlet Fever.	...	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
Puerperal Fever.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Puerperal Pyrexia.	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47
Erysipelas.	2	18	13	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Polomyelitis.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles.	1	18	8	5	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43
Whooping Cough.	75	285	105	11	12	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	507	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	512
Chickenpox.	80	348	162	35	13	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	661	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	678
Scabies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Malaria.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dysentery.	1	1	1
TOTAL.	158	676	296	58	33	29	19	1	...	3	...	2	1275	30	159	115	24	16	6	8	...	13	5	2	17	3	3	401	1676	1676	

* Stobhill Hospital.

† 2 in Royal Infirmary.

TABLE IX.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND PERCENTAGE
MORTALITY RATE OF
MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH—1929.

MONTH.	MEASLES.					WHOOPING COUGH.				
	With Medical Attendance.	Without Medical Attendance.	Total.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases ascertained.	With Medical Attendance.	Without Medical Attendance.	Total.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases ascertained.
January, ...	2	1	3	...	...	16	31	47	7	14.89
February, ...	3	..	3	...	...	12	23	35	4	11.42
March, ...	6	2	8	...	...	15	32	47	6	12.76
April, ...	3	2	5	1	20.00	32	69	101	7	6.93
May, ...	8	2	10	...	...	37	82	119	4	3.36
June, ...	2	..	2	...	...	18	54	72	3	4.16
July, ...	1	...	1	...	...	10	13	23	2	8.69
August, ...	1	...	1	1	100.00	8	18	26	1	3.84
September, ...	..	2	2	..	..	8	11	19	3	15.78
October, ...	2	...	2	...	...	3	5	8	1	12.50
November, ...	2	1	3	...	...	4	2	6	...	...
December, ...	2	1	3	..	...	7	2	9	...	...
TOTAL	32	11	43	2	4.65	170	342	512	38	7.42

TABLE X.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS,
AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE
IN RECEPTION HOUSE—1929.

MONTH.	Number of Families.	Number of Persons.	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Stay per Person.	To allow of disinfection after Scarlet Fever.	To allow of disinfection after Diphtheria.	To allow of disinfection after Influenzal Pneumonia.	To allow of disinfection after Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Smallpox Contacts.	Verruinous.	Total.
January, ...	1	2	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
February, ...	2	7	24	2.66	2	5	...	...	...	...	7
March, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, ...	1	5	50	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
May, ...	1	3	15	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
June, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July, ...	1	4	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
August, ...	1	2	10	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
September, ...	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
October, ...	2	6	23	3.83	5	...	...	1	...	...	6
November, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL,	10	30	154	5.13	7	10	2	1	5	5	30

Number of Families admitted during the year, . . . 10

" Persons " " " . . . 30

Average period of residence, . . . 5.13 days.